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Ramsey's

AUSTIN NURSERY
1875-1942



FRUIT TREES

PECANS

BERRIES

EVERGREENS

FLOWERING SHRUBS

ROSES

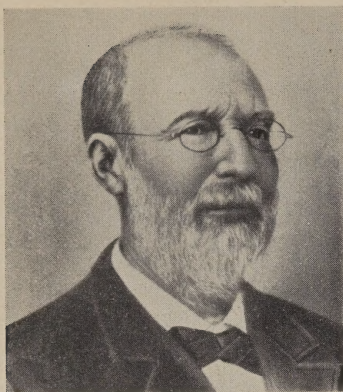
BULBS

SHADE TREES

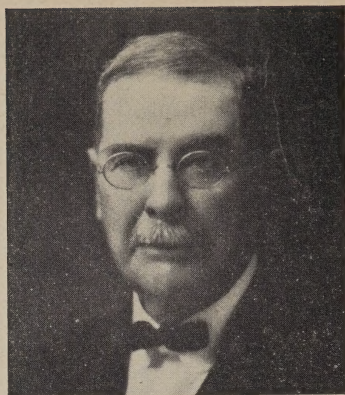
LANDSCAPING

*Builders of
Beauty
Bringers of
Bounty*

NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS
AUSTIN, TEXAS



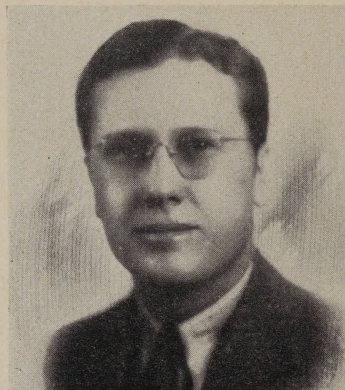
A. M. RAMSEY
1825-1895



F. T. RAMSEY
1861-1932



J. M. RAMSEY, President



M. P. RAMSEY, Secy.-Treas.

OUR FOUR GENERATIONS

The four pictures present the four generations of our family in whose hands has been the conduct of our business for sixty-seven years in Texas. We realize this is an unusual record, of which we may be proud.

There would be no pride and no business, however, if a sincere desire to render full service had not existed or been maintained. Prized mementoes in our files are orders by the same customer given in 1875 and 1925.

An important characteristic of our policy for sixty-seven years has been to grow and recommend only varieties successful in the Southwest, and particular sections of this territory. We use new varieties only after they have been thoroughly tested.

Our greatest pleasure comes from a knowledge of the confidence placed in us by our patrons. Sometimes mistakes occur, which we will always correct if we have notice.

This catalogue contains nearly complete information about planting and care of trees, but every one is invited to ask us in detail concerning any problems with trees and plants.

RAMSEY'S AUSTIN NURSERY

1875 - 1942

NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

J. M. RAMSEY, President

M. P. RAMSEY, Sec'y.-Treas.

AUSTIN, TEXAS

Business Notices

1. Shipping Season for all trees and plants extends from about November 25 to April 15. Plants B&B (taken up with ball of earth), especially all Evergreens, can be planted every month with equally good results one time as another.

Texas State certificate of inspection is attached to every shipment.

2. **GUARANTEE.** We guarantee safe arrival, in good condition, of our stock, and beg to be notified if it is otherwise. Complaint must be made on receipt of goods. We also guarantee every plant to be healthy and true to name. If any should prove not to be, we will return amount paid for such, or furnish another tree. But it is agreed and understood that we shall not be liable to purchaser for further claim or damage.

3. **TERMS OF SALE.** Cash with order or C.O.D., unless otherwise agreed beforehand. We accept checks.

4. Customer pays express or freight. Prices have been reduced to make this to the advantage of the buyer. Add ten per cent of amount of order to cover postage and extra packing for parcel post shipment.

Parcel Post shipment of large numbers of trees can be made; in fact, all trees and plants, except Pecan larger than four feet, Shade Trees, and Evergreens B. & B., that is, taken up with ball of earth.

5. Replacement of trees or plants that die within six months after being planted will be made at half price, provided reasonable care be given them.

6. **SELECTION OF VARIETIES.** Unless particular varieties are wanted, it is a good idea to leave

selection to us, as we know the needs of all sections, and will select the best. If we are out of a variety ordered, we will substitute another as good or better, unless requested not to do so.

7. Call on us for information about horticultural problems.

8. **LANDSCAPE SERVICE** will be provided to help those who may not know what to plant, or how to arrange for best effect.

9. **TRANSPORTATION.** Express and parcel post are the means mostly used, but for larger shipments freight service is now fast and economical, whether by railroad or truck line. Delivery also is available by our own trucks for considerable distances.

10. **PRUNING.** Most trees and plants require pruning when planted. We will prune ready for planting if requested. Plants sent by parcel post are always pruned somewhat.

Transportation costs on bare-root trees and plants (fruit trees, roses, shades, small flowering shrubs, etc.) are small, but if the customer wants us to prepay the charges, please add ten per cent to your order if to be shipped anywhere in Texas and fifteen per cent if to adjoining States.

B&B trees (Balled and Burlapped—taken up with ball of earth around roots) vary in weight to such an extent that we cannot give a definite per cent for prepayment, but our prices are low enough to justify shipping for considerable distance. When requested, we shall be glad to give estimate or guaranty of transportation cost.

FIGURE PRICES AND SAVE MONEY

Notice rates for quantities, 1 to 6, 7 to 29, 30 to 100.

1. Any number of all kinds of fruit trees may be used to obtain total quantity rates: Peach, Plum, Cherry, Nectarine, Plum-Cherry, Fig, Apple, Mulberry, Apricot, Jujube, Pear, Persimmon.

2. Pecan and Shade Trees may be combined.

3. Bulbs and Perennials may be combined.

4. Flowering Shrubs and Yuccas may be combined.

OTHER GROUPS may not be combined, but all varieties under any group will take quantity rate. For instance, seven Evergreens, both Coniferous and Broad-leaf, of one or several different varieties, will take quantity rate of 7 to 29.

DORMANT-BUDDED FRUIT TREES

Our fruit trees have two-year-old roots, and one-year-old tops, the best possible age for transplanting. These are in contrast to **JUNE-BUDDED** trees, which have roots eight months old and tops five months and which we do not consider strong enough for most parts of the Southwest.

GROW PEACHES FOR TABLE AND MARKET

With most people, the **PEACH** is the favorite fruit. It may well be called the **QUEEN OF FRUITS**. Fortunate it is that in all parts of Texas and the Southwest, peaches can be grown; and, in the more adapted Peach section, the finest fruit that can be produced in the world.

Successful Peach and Plum growing depends greatly on the selection of proper varieties. Texas and other parts of the Southwest of similar latitude give as wide a range of variety requirements as the territory from the Gulf Coast to the most Northern States.

Therefore we give below the distinct sections or areas, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and these numbers appear after the varieties listed. Many varieties are adapted in two or three sections.

1. South and Southwest Texas, and Gulf Coast.

2. North, East, and Central Texas, and below Foot of Plains.

3. Plains of Texas.

Sections of other states corresponding in latitude will require the same varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS OF PEACHES

Dates of ripening given are the average at Austin, but these will vary several days to several weeks, according to the year and location.

See Planting, Pruning, Spraying Directions in Back of Catalogue.

F. Indicates Freestone.

C. Indicates Cling.

S. C. Indicates Semi-Cling.

PEACHES

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$.20	\$.15
3 to 4 feet.....	.30	.25	.20
4 to 5 feet.....	.40	.35	.27

Ask for prices on larger quantity.

May-June Peaches

BESTMAY. 1, 2. F. May 20. Origin, Fayette County, Texas. Most prolific, extra early large peach. Best shipper, as fruit is bright red all over ten days before-ripe. For Central and South Texas, it has no equal.

JAPAN DWARF. 1, 2. F. May 25. Dwarfish tree. Meat partly red, sure bearer.

MAYFLOWER. 2, 3. F. May 25. Fruit good, medium size, white, almost covered with red. Extra good flavor for early variety.

EARLY WHEELER. 2, 3. C. May 30. (Also called Red Bird.) Extra high quality early peach, specially for North and Northeast Texas. Not recommended farther south. White, with red cheek. Excellent shipper.

June Peaches

EARLY ROSE. 1, 2. C. June 10. Good size, bright red, delicious and good shipper. An excellent quality early peach.

SLAPPY. 2, 3. F. June 20. Yellow, large, fine home and commercial variety.

LUTTICHAU. 1, 2. F. June 25. Medium size, sweet, Honey type. White, with pink cheek. Surest bearer. Trees have gone through two late heavy frosts, which killed fruit of other kinds, but did not injure Luttichau. Every home orchard should have it.

BESTJUNE. 1, 2. S. C. June 28. One of the best flavored, high quality peaches and one of our favorites, particularly for home orchard. Large fruit, light color, with red cheek. Regular and prolific bearer.

July Peaches

CARMAN. 2. S. C. July 1. Similar to Mamie Ross. A standard home and com-

mercial variety. Good size, white with red cheek.

PALLAS. 1, 2. F. July 1. Medium size, white, deliciously sweet. Regular, heavy bearer.

SMITH. 1, 2. F. July 1. Surest bearer we know. Another of the Honey or Pallas strain. Medium size, extra sweet. White, with red skin.

HOBSON. 1, 2, 3. C. July 5. Fruit large, white and red, of best flavor. Sure, heavy bearer, with firm meat, making it most desirable commercial market variety, as well as for home orchard. This is one variety we recommend in every orchard in all sections.

MAMIE ROSS. 1, 2, 3. S. C. July 5. Large, white and red, prolific. The well-known old reliable variety.



A Cluster of Leona Peaches

LEONA. 1, 2, 3. F. July 8. Large, yellow with red cheek, like Elberta in color and size. The name of F. T. Ramsey should live for many generations because of his in-

July Peaches (continued)

roduction of this magnificent peach, which carries the Elberta type farther South than any other variety. It succeeds from the Coast to the Plains, but is best in the Central and North Texas belt.

TENA. 2. F. July 10. Yellow, similar to Elberta in shape and color. High quality, excellent for canning and all purposes.

CHILOW. 1, 2. C. July 10-15. Pure yellow, with very slight tinge of red on cheek. Fruit large, of unusual and unexcelled fragrance and flavor, by which any one will soon be able to identify Chilow with eyes closed.

ELBERTA. 2, 3. July 10-15. Well-known standard, universal variety. Good in Central Texas and farther north. Large, yellow flesh, red cheek. Good shipper.

MONTOPOLIS. 1, 2. F. July 10-15. White or creamy flesh, red at seed, with bright red coloring on outside. Distinguished by regular bearing and high quality of fruit.



A Peck Basket of Annabel Peaches

ANNABEL. 2, 3. F. July 15. Extra large, gorgeous red and yellow combination, of high quality and flavor. A queen among peach queens; a surprise in any orchard.

GOV. LANHAM. 2, 3. C. July 15. One of the largest and most beautiful fruits. Yellow, with bright red shadings.

J. H. HALE. 2, 3. F. July 15. Yellow with red cheek, large, excellent flavor. Commercial variety for Central and North Texas.

FRANK. 2, 3. C. July 15-20. Large yellow cling, sweet, firm. One of the best varieties for home and commercial growing, it is being planted by thousands.

SMITH INDIAN. 1, 2. C. July 20. Red flesh, juicy, of good size. An Indian of extra quality.

BARBARA. 2. F. July 25-30. Large yellow freestone, ripening after Frank. Heavy bearer and all-around profitable variety.

August Peaches

INDIAN CLING. 2. C. August 1. Medium size; red meat. Old-fashioned Indian.

AUGBERT. 2, 3. F. August 5-10. Yellow, resembling Elberta, but later. Prolific and of high quality.

September Peaches

WILLIAMS. 2, 3. C. September 1. Yellow, prolific, sure-bearing cling that originated in Austin.

HENRIETTA. 2, 3. C. September 5. Flesh yellow, juicy and firm. Fruit large.

October Peaches

OCTOBERTA. 2, 3. F. October 1. Like a fine Elberta, but one of the latest peaches.

STINSON. 3. C. October 10. White, with red cheek. Large, fine fruit in its proper territory, from Central Texas west and north.

NECTARINES

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$18.00
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	3.50	25.00
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	4.50	30.00

Nectarines are Peaches, but have smooth skin like that of Plums. Fruit has the delicious flavor of the Honey-type of Peaches, ripening in June and July. They are specially good in all parts except out on the Plains.

BRECK. Originated in Austin. Duplicate of the Honey Peach in size, shape, and delicious quality. Does not crack open.

DAVIS. Originated in Austin. Equal to the other good varieties.

WILKINSON. From near Corpus Christi. Young and heavy bearer. Has all good qualities.

PLUMS

See Planting Directions on last pages of this catalogue.

Plums often bear at two years after planting, and are generally earlier in the season than Peaches. They are an ideal fruit for jelly, canning, preserving, and many varieties are most delicious for eating fresh.

As in the case of Peaches, it is necessary to select proper varieties for the different sections. For fifty years we have been regarded as authority on Plum varieties, and give below our preferred list of varieties selected out of nearly two hundred that we have tested.

Numbers, 1, 2, and 3, after variety names indicate adaptations in sections as numbered below.

1. South and Southwest Texas, and Gulf Coast.
2. North, East, and Central Texas, and below Foot of Plains.
3. Plains of Texas.

Sections of other states corresponding in latitude will require the same varieties.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.30	\$.25	\$.20
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	.30	.25
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	.40	.30

Ask for Prices on Larger Quantity.



Full crop of fruit on Bruce Plum Tree, second spring after being planted

From M. N., Augusta, Ga.

Some years ago we suggested to the Clemson College Experiment Station of South Carolina that they get from you and test some BEST-MAY PEACH. They did this and are pleased with it.

May-June Plums

ADVANCE. 1, 2, 3. Also called Six Weeks. May 25. Very large, firm, bright red. Tree robust.

METHLEY. 1, 2. May 25. From South Africa. Large, four inches and more in circumference, with greenish red skin and brilliant red flesh of a peculiar, delightful sweetness. The best flavored early plum. Excellent shipper.

SIX WEEKS. May 25. Same as Advance.

BRUCE. 1, 2, 3. June 1. From Donley County, Texas. Extra large, bright red. One of the best all-around plums in existence. Tree strong grower, healthy, prolific. Successful in all sections. Every orchard should contain Bruce.

MUNSON. 1, 2, 3. June 1. Large, yellow, sweet and delicious. Tree is one of healthiest and hardiest known. We have tested it for many years and heartily recommend it.

June Plums

SANTA ROSA. 1, 2. June 20. Magnificent, large, rich color of dark red. Flesh reddish near skin, amber toward seed. Most excellent plum for eating and all purposes. Firm; good shipper.

SHIRO. 1, 2. June 20. Large, yellow, good keeper. One of prettiest and most delicious fruits known.

SATSUMA. 1, 2. June 25. Large, red meat, firm, delicious.

BURBANK. 1, 2. June 28. Fruit large, firm, red. Tree young and very heavy bearer. Fruit should be thinned one-third to one-half when developed.

July Plums

AMERICA. 2, 3. July 1. Fruit medium size; tree enormously productive. Yellow until fully ripe, then red. Fine flavor, and good for all purposes.

GOLD. 2, 3. July 1. Above medium size, glowing yellow, with some red. Sure bearer. Another all-purpose plum.

EXCELSIOR. 1, 2. July 1-5. Purplish red, with greenish flesh; large. One of the best for Central and South Texas.

NONA. 1, 2. July 5. Large, bright red. Flesh yellow, juicy of high quality. Sure bearer.

EAGLE. 2, 3. July 10. Red, medium size. Heavy bearer. Fine for jelly. Extra good in Northwest Texas.

POOL'S PRIDE. 2, 3. July 10-15. Red, medium size, oblong, most prolific. Specially adapted in Northwest Texas.

WICKSON. 1, 2. July 10. Tree upright grower. Fruit large, firm, red, heart-shape. Flesh yellow, good flavor.

August-September Plum

GOLDEN BEAUTY. 2, 3. August-September. Small to medium, yellow when ripe. Good quality for late plum, especially fine for cooking.

CHERRIES

PRICES

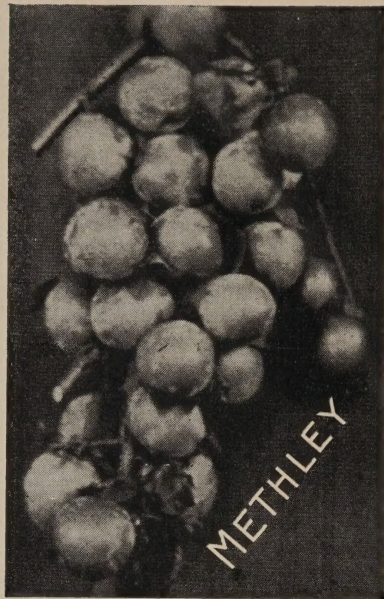
	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$.30	\$.25
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	.40	.30
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	.50	.40

Cherries are successful in Northwest Texas, and some parts of North Texas, but should not be planted farther south. See Plum-Cherry Hybrids. These are good farther south.

DYEHOUSE. Dark red, nearly black, acid. Extra good.

EARLY RICHMOND. Early, bright red, acid. Tree strong grower.

MONTMORENCY. Later in ripening. Large, red, acid.



Methley Plum. Ripe May 25

PLUM-CHERRY HYBRIDS

Prices, Same as for Plum

These are crosses between Cherry and Plum, and partake of the flavor and characteristics of both. They are good in North and West Texas. Opata and Sapa are also recommended in Central Texas.

COMPASS. June-July. Fruit medium, dark red; excellent for cooking. Tree hardy and prolific.

OPATA. June-July. Excellent flavor; dark, purplish-red skin, with flesh varying from greenish-red to purple.

SAPA. July 5. Fruit medium large, dark, purplish-red skin and flesh. Tree dwarfish, young bearer.

From G. W. H., Flatonia, Texas

Out of the supply of stock I received from you last year, every piece is growing nicely, and I have recommended your plants to many of the local garden club members here.

THE RAMSEY FIG

RAMSEY. June to October. Botanists know that it is nearly impossible to grow fig trees from seed. With most varieties it is altogether impossible. However, the **RAMSEY FIG** came from a seed, and we have grown trees from its seed. This is truly an **EVERBEARING** variety.

Fruit, brownish yellow, does not crack open in extremes of dry and wet weather. Medium to large. One fruit in early summer will fill a teacup, if tree has had abundant water.

Most prolific, and bears first year. Successful farther north than any other variety. Unexcelled in South, Central, and North Texas, and has fruited as far north as Illinois.

One of the most valuable horticultural creations of this generation. Our stock of trees for this season is larger than usual.

CELESTIAL. July. The little blue fig, sweetest of all, very hardy.

MAGNOLIA. July to September. Large pale green or white. The well-known variety of South Texas. Bears at one year old. Sometimes called Neverfail.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
Ramsey Fig	\$.50	\$.40	\$.30
Other Varieties...	.30	.25	.20

FIGS

Figs should be planted more extensively. In South Texas, where tops are not often killed back by cold weather, it is best to prune the trees to a single stem or body about one foot high. In other sections, where tops are frozen back frequently, let several stems or sprouts come from the roots. Ramsey and Magnolia Figs will fruit every year on the new wood, but Celestial requires two years' growth.

THE RAMSEY FIG IN ILLINOIS

From H. E. K., Quincy, Ill.

We had plenty of ripe figs (Ramsey) for table use, jam and preserves this summer from August till the November freeze. After frost I cut branches off to 6 or 8 inches of ground, cover with 6 or 8 inches of dirt, then mulch with leaves, cover with grass.



Above is picture of **RAMSEY FIG** tree fruiting in Illinois

APRICOT

Apricots do especially well planted in back yards, or where they are cultivated only with hoe or spading fork, keeping down weeds and grass, and also in well-kept orchards. Fruit failures are due largely to the late frosts.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.30	\$.25	\$.20
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	.30	.25
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	.40	.30

CLUSTER. June 20. Originated in our orchard over fifty years ago. Vigorous and hardy, of beautiful, symmetrical growth, heavy bearer. Fruit medium size, yellow, with occasional fleck of red. Excellent quality.

EARLY GOLDEN. July 1. Large, beautiful, yellow, delicious.

MOORPARK. June. Large, orange, with red cheek.

APPLES

In certain parts of West-Central Texas, in North Texas and the Plains, apples are entirely successful. For Central and South Texas, we have introduced the **HELM APPLE** that produces profitable crops regularly. It is among the best for the real apple sections, and extends apple growing south of Austin.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$.20	\$.18
3 to 4 feet.....	.35	.30	.25
4 to 5 feet.....	.50	.40	.30

DELICIOUS. Fall. Fruit large, conical in shape, beautiful, blushed and striped with red. This is a high quality apple, and is successful farther south than any other kind, except Helm.

HELM. Summer. Originated in Lee County, Texas, and introduced by us. The best apple for extreme southern planting. Entirely successful at Austin and farther south. One of very best farther north in good apple territory. Bears young, often in second year. Fruit is large, of typical round apple-shape, red, with white specks. Flesh is cream color, of excellent quality. It is well known in many Southern States, especially Florida.

JONATHAN. Winter. Bright red; prolific; popular market variety.

RED JUNE. An old standard, red, summer apple. Fruit medium size; tree heavy bearer.

TRANSCENDANT CRAB APPLE. July. Attractive, yellow, splashed with red. Beautiful for flowers and good for fruit.

WINESAP. Fall. Medium size; solid red; high quality.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Summer. Medium size; yellow.

MULBERRY

Every farm should have Mulberry trees about the back yard, and where the chickens run. They make a quick, long-lived shade, and produce abundance of fruit. They commence to ripen before peaches and plums and continue six to eight weeks.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 6 feet.....	\$.50	\$.40
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	.60

BLACK ENGLISH. April and May. Luxuriant grower, bearing at two years after planting, with large fruit.

HICKS. April and May. Tree extra hardy; almost everbearing.

PEARS

Pears, as a rule, do not come into bearing until five or six years after planting, but live longer than any other fruit trees, except perhaps Apples. Pears, however, will not thrive in soil infested with root rot, the fungus that kills cotton. Otherwise, they are good in all soils. Tops should be cut back every winter somewhat for two or three years, to make more spreading growth.

Pears, Figs, and Berries will do better on low, poorly drained land than other fruits.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$.30	\$.25
3 to 4 feet.....	.40	.35	.30
4 to 6 feet.....	.60	.50	.40

BARTLETT. July. Well-known, old pear of fine quality. Does best in western and northern parts of Texas, and should not be planted in South Texas, or to much extent in Central Texas.

DOUGLAS. Sept.-Oct. Fruit medium size, yellow tinged with red. Mellow when ripe. Tree, strong and healthy, bears young.

GARBER. August. Tree most vigorous grower; fruit large, firm. A fairly good eating pear.

KIEFFER. September. The universal pear for America. Robust, handsome tree; fruit large and of good quality when ripe. Surest bearer; fruit of beautiful yellow color.

LECONTE. July. Medium, bell-shape. Creamy yellow, with blush. Nearest approach to good eating pear in most of Texas.

NOTE: Except for Bartlett, whose range is limited, most successful pears are hard, and make the finest preserves. But if picked with cotton gloves on hands, wrapped in paper and stored in cool place, the fruit will become mellow and delicious and keep for a long time.



Fruit of Chinese Jujube

CHINESE JUJUBE (Zizyphus)

A fruit from the high interior of China. Adapted in all kinds of soil from the Gulf Coast to the Central States. Tree is very hardy, slightly resembling the Prickly Ash, of upright growth, extremely ornamental. Leaves rich, glossy green.

Fruit is chocolate colored; of different shapes, round and oblong; of the texture of an apple, and of a flavor comparable to nothing else, and can be eaten fresh, preserved, cured as dates or candied. Ripens from July to October.

For real quality and size, we recommend the improved variety called LANG. Trees from the seedlings or sucker plants will vary in size and shape, although of good quality. Such trees are as ornamental as the better variety.

Seedling, or sucker plants.

PRICES

Seedlings	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.40	\$.35
3 to 4 feet.....	.50	.40
Lang. 2-year	1.00	.85

See Directions for Planting and
Pruning, Page 30.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS

Some of these should be planted by almost every family. Fruit large, often ten inches around, yellow or red, ripening August to October. Trees very ornamental. Trees should be planted two inches deeper than in nursery. Cut tops back half way or more, and mound soil up on stems six inches or more above level of ground. Trees may not begin to grow till June or July.

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60	\$.50	\$.40

HACHIYA. Very large, oblong, pointed. Flesh yellow, skin red.

HYAKUME. Large, round. Skin, orange-red; flesh, brown. Very sweet.

TANE NASHI. Large, oblong. Orange-red skin; yellow flesh. Almost seedless.

TRIUMPH. Medium, round, red. Becomes edible on tree before frost.

YEMON. Large, flat, tomato-shape, yellow. Good quality.



Bearing Peach Trees Before and After
Proper Pruning

From E. R. V., Hearne, Texas

Believe me when I say I appreciate very much your generous adjustment and the sending to me of fifty Elberta peach trees. The trees surely are dandy and one of my neighbors wanted to know where I got them, so I loaned him my catalogue.

Every Orchard Should Have Ramsey's Pecan Trees

PECANS

The Pecan is a powerful, magnificent tree. Its wood is tough, resisting winds, and it is therefore one of our best shade trees. Its fruit is the most delectable of all nuts.

Every home should have one or several pecan trees. While growth is slow the first year or two, in only a few years you have a large and valuable tree.

A pecan orchard will always be a good investment, safe life insurance, a great legacy.

Improved varieties will begin to bear in three to five years after being planted, and in eight to ten years the production is highly profitable.

Proper distance for planting is 40 to 60 feet. In rich land, trees should be 60 feet each way. Fruit trees planted among the pecan trees will give quick and increased returns from the land, and be past their prime when the pecans come into good bearing.

Following are number per acre:

30 by 60 ft., 24 trees	40 by 40 ft., 27 trees
50 by 50 ft., 17 trees	60 by 60 ft., 12 trees

When planted, tops should be cut back about one-third. Set trees two or three inches deeper than they stood in nursery. Dig holes at least two feet square and deep, and then in center of the hole run down with a post hole digger at least eighteen inches deeper. The larger the holes, the better. Pack soil firmly in hole before watering. Give all water the soil will take, and pack slightly again. Next, mound dry soil over the wet and up on stems of trees a foot or more. In dry weather, trees should be watered well every ten days the first summer, but be sure that the water soaks down to ends of roots. The secret of making trees live is to plant good trees and water properly the first summer.

The pecan will grow in all kinds of soil. The better the soil, the better it will grow.

East of a line from Austin to Dallas, the Eastern varieties should be planted. West of such line, the Western varieties in a general way are preferred, although the Eastern are also good there, and on low valley land are sometimes better.

Budded and Grafted Pecans

In planting such trees, one knows they will bear the kind of nuts described. All varieties listed may be termed thin-shell pecans. Some have extra thin shells, others medium. None has thick shells. There is no special advantage in the extra thin.



Pecans

PRICES

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$.99	\$.70
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	1.00	.99
4 to 5 feet.....	1.50	1.25	1.10
5 to 6 feet.....	1.75	1.50	1.35
6 to 7 feet.....	2.00	1.75	1.50

Eastern Varieties

DELMAS. Large, slightly elongated. Scores high on all points.

SCHLEY. Above medium size, elongated. Extra thin shell and plump meat. High quality.

STUART. Regular bearer, not always heavy. Large, plump, slightly elongated.

SUCCESS. One of the best all-around pecans. Large, very plump, slightly elongated.

Western Varieties

BURKETT. Large, almost round, thin shell, excellent quality.

HALBERT. Almost round, medium size. Shell thin, tree prolific. Good on upland.

WESTERN SCHLEY. Resembles the Eastern Schley. Thin shell, extra quality.

LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES

IMPROVED KLONDIKE. Mid-season. A good, all-around variety.

MISSIONARY. Mid-season. Leading variety of standard kinds in South.

Per dozen, 20c; per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.50.

Planting and Care of Strawberries

Set plants as you would tomato plants, 1 foot by 2 1/2 feet. Give quart of water to each plant. Straw (free of seed) or leaves should be spread as mulch over the ground to cover partially or entirely plants through cold spells. During warm spells, rake mulch away from plants. During summer, partial shade for plants is necessary in hot climates. This can be given by means of brush or lattice placed several feet above ground. Plant November 1 to December 15.

Ramsey's Grapes Are Adapted

GRAPES

American

The American varieties are those native to our country, including their hybrids and crosses. See information below about training and spraying. Grapes do best on sandy soil with clay foundation, and must have soil free of root-rot, which kills cotton.

PRICES

1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
\$.25	\$.20	\$.15

BLACK SPANISH. July. Medium to small, black berry; large bunch. Hardy.

CARMAN. July. Dark red, almost black, fine quality. Fruit large. One of the very best varieties in the South.

CONCORD. July. Large, blue-black. Commercial grape of the North. Good in North and Northwest Texas.

EDNA. July. Hardy, white, delicious grape. A wonder over the Southwest.

ELLEN SCOTT. July. Violet; delightful flavor. Ranks high.

HERBEMONT. July. Medium size; black. Delicious when thoroughly ripe. Vine robust and long-lived. Excellent for arbors.

MOORE'S EARLY. June. Vigorous vine; fruit large, black, early.

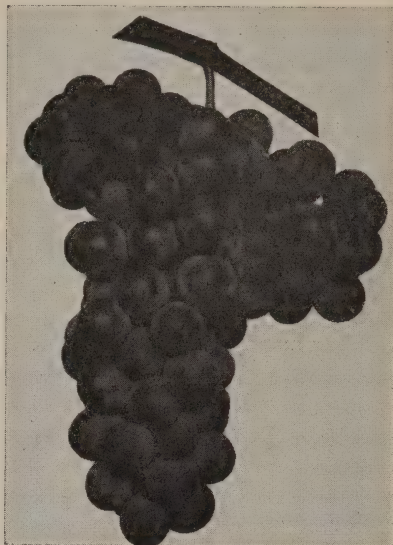
NIAGARA. July 1. Large, amber-white, high quality. Excellent for arbors.

Vinifera

These are the California varieties and are succeeding in parts of Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Not adapted in other parts.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. Greenish yellow.

FLAME TOKAY. Bunches large and compact. Berries, large, light red.



Herbmont Grape

How to Train American Grape Vines

Set a post 6 1/2 feet long in ground 2 feet deep, placing cross arm 2 feet long on each post 2 1/2 feet above ground, and another cross arm at top. Place posts 20 feet apart, in rows, and run strings of wire on cross arms from post to post, 4 strings in all. Tie the single stem of vine up between these wires, the branches of the vine then forming on these wires an arbor, shading fruit and vine, and being easily pruned and sprayed. Prune heavily in February, before sap starts, after first year, leaving two or three eyes or buds of the last season's growth on each new shoot.

Training Vinifera Grapes

These should be pruned back so as to form thick bodies or trunks three to four feet high, with short, heavy branches, and not allowed to form vine on trellis or other support. Pruning severely every year is necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Last pages of this catalogue, beginning under above Heading, will tell you almost everything you need to know about planting and care of trees and plants.

BERRIES

See Planting Directions following

No farm or city garden should be without a patch of black or dewberries. These are the surest crops that can be grown, and produce fruit the second Spring after planting, and the most per square foot of space. They pay more per acre than anything else, while the expense of working and marketing is low. They ripen in the Spring, while the weather is cool and pleasant for preserving and making jams and jellies.

All varieties do well on sandy soil. Haupt and McDonald are the best for black land.

Haupt will pollinize McDonald and make it bear heavily. No other variety is needed to pollinize Haupt.

Large, old plants frequently produce two gallons of fruit and more. Carefully kept records of production have shown gross amount of \$700 to \$1,000 per acre, and net profit of \$300 to \$600.



Crate of fruit and heavily loaded vine of HAUPT BERRY.

Grow Berries for Sure Profit

PRICES FOR BLACKBERRIES, DEWBERRIES, BOYSENBERRY

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000
Haupt and Young	\$.08	\$.06	\$.05	\$.04	\$.02½
Boysenberry .....	.10	.08	.06	.05	.04
All others .....	.06	.04	.03½	.03	.02

Planting

Before planting, ground should be plowed and harrowed or spaded up and put in best condition possible. In large plantings, furrows may be opened and cross checked with plow.

Plants should be cut back, leaving top of only a few inches above root, and then should be set in ground deeper than they were in nursery, letting only an inch or two of top remain above ground.

Pruning

After the second year's growth, particular attention should be given blackberry and dewberry plants. After fruit is gathered in Spring, cut out all the growth of preceding year. At this time there will be long canes or shoots of new growth, which will produce fruit the following Spring. If this new growth is abundant it should be cut back one-half. Sometimes the new growth interferes with picking the fruit, and it may be cut back at the time; but it is better to wait until it is more mature. A good rain or irrigation for the plants after pruning will be beneficial. Such pruning may be done as late as first of August, but sooner is preferred.

Above directions apply to all black and dewberries.

In case of Haupt and McDonald Blackberries, which make vigorous growth, we cut off all tops, old and new growth, with hoe or mowing machine, a few inches above ground, soon after fruit is gathered. It will be sufficient to give this severe pruning once every two years, but if plants make strong growth, it may be done every year.

Proper pruning gives more and better berries, and allows better cultivation.

BOYSENBERRY

This is a strong growing plant, considered to be a cross between blackberry, raspberry, and loganberry. Fruit extra large, of excellent flavor, more like raspberry. The Boysenberry has not been proven entirely in the Southwest, but shows great promise.

BLACKBERRIES

DALLAS. Early to midseason. Heavy bearer; fruit medium size.

HAUPT. May 1 to June 1. It is difficult to conceive of anything the equal of this berry. Cross between dewberry and blackberry, originating in Wharton County, Texas. Never fails to bear full of large, sweet, luscious fruit. We have selected and propagated the best, and now offer a pure, single strain of highest merit.

MCDONALD. Cross between dewberry and blackberry. Early, May and June; good shipper. Must have Haupt planted with it for pollination. These two kinds in alternate rows make a good combination.

DEWBERRIES

Dewberries grow better on loam or sandy land. Haupt and McDonald Blackberries are best for black or heavy soil. All varieties succeed in sandy land.

AUSTIN MAYES. May and June. Extra large, firm fruit; prolific.

THORNLESS DEWBERRY. Similar to the fine Austin Mayes, but thornless. A very satisfactory variety.

YOUNG BERRY. June, very large, sweet fruit.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, EVERGREENS

GOOD, NEW, UNUSUAL NATIVE ORNAMENTALS

For a life-time we have specialized in varieties of NATIVE TEXAS plants not found in other states. These are among the best in the world from standpoints of beauty and hardiness.

In sections of Texas where they are not found and in other states they are **new and different**. They will provide a pleasing surprise and great satisfaction. **TRY SOME OR ALL!!**

Please refer to Index for these NATIVES and a few others, especially the following:

AGARITA
ANISACANTHUS
CENIZA
CLEMATIS
DASYLIRION
EUPATORIUM
RAMSEY FIG
HABRANTHUS

JUJUBE
LANTANA
LIATRIS
MALVAVISCUS
PEACH, dwarf flowering
SUMACH, evergreen
TUBE ROSE
RED YUCCA

Beauty has Real Value

Few see the interior of another's home, while thousands pass judgment on the appearance of the surrounding grounds.

Nature provides wonderful material for outdoor decoration, flowers, foliage, and berries with infinitive combinations of colors. If trees and shrubs are properly arranged and planted, a little money can not be spent in another manner to add so much beauty, comfort and value to the home.

Constant study is given and effort made to find and have the best possible varieties of all plants, evergreens, flowering shrubs, berried plants and all that go to produce newer and better landscape effects.

This catalogue describes most of our varieties and most of all the best adapted kinds in the Southwest.

Renewing Old Plantings

Styles change. New and better plants come into use.

Mistakes have been made in the past. Many plantings are too crowded. Therefore, almost any planting ten years old or more needs a little working-over. Perhaps some plants have grown too large, or a newer, more attractive plant can be used to advantage here and there.

With small cost an old planting can be renewed with greatly increased satisfaction.

Landscape Service

One of our most important services is designing and planting of HOME GROUNDS, large or small. Proper consideration in the beginning will save expense and disappointment. We are glad to give complete details in advance as to cost and all matters connected with any particular need.

Live With Ramsey's Evergreens the Year 'Round



EVERGREENS B & B (Balled and Burlapped). That is, taken up with ball of earth. Burlap should not be removed when plants are set in ground.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

BALLED AND BURLAPPED

B&B indicates Balled and Burlapped; that is, plants taken up with ball of earth intact with roots and wrapped securely with burlap. DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN BURLAP WHEN PLANTING.

First Figures Given in Descriptions Indicate Average Height of Growth

Arbor Vitae—Tall Growing

BAKER'S PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE.

6 to 10 feet. Symmetrical, upright, elegant form. Foliage very compact, dark green.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	\$.75	\$.65
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	.85	.75
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	1.00	.90
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	1.50	1.35
5 to 6 feet.....B&B	1.75	1.60

BLUESPIRE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 8 feet.

Upright, more slender than Baker's, not as rank in growth. Bluish green foliage.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	\$.75	\$.65
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	.85	.75
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	1.00	.90
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	1.50	1.35

TEXAS BLUE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 20

feet. Similar to Chinese except foliage is gray-green, very distinct.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	\$1.25	\$1.10
5 to 6 feet.....B&B	1.50	1.35
6 to 7 feet.....B&B	1.75	1.60



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae

RAMSEY HYBRID ARBOR VITAE. 8 to 20 feet. Dark green, almost feathery foliage. Most valuable and attractive of upright growing Conifers.

		1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....	B&B	\$1.50	\$1.35
5 to 6 feet.....	B&B	1.75	1.60
6 to 7 feet.....	B&B	2.00	1.80
7 to 8 feet.....	B&B	2.50	2.25

Bonito
Arbor
Vitae



RAMSEY HYBRID. Originated in Our Nursery.

CHINESE ARBOR VITAE. 6 to 25 feet. Fastest and largest grower. Good for specimens, screens, windbreaks. Dark green. Very low prices will be made for larger quantity for hedge, windbreaks, etc.

		1 to 6	7 to 29
24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	\$.75	\$.65
3 to 4 feet.....	B&B	1.00	.90
4 to 5 feet.....	B&B	1.25	1.10
5 to 6 feet.....	B&B	1.50	1.35

Arbor Vitae—Smaller Growing

BONITO ARBOR VITAE. 2 to 4 feet. Perfect globe, hardy. Rich dark green.

		1 to 6	7 to 29
12 to 15 inch.....	B&B	\$.75	\$.65
18 to 24 inch.....	B&B	1.25	1.10
24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	1.75	1.60



Dwarf Golden Arbor Vitae

DWARF GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE. 4 to 7 feet. Dwarf, compact, with bright green foliage, tinged with gold in spring and fall.

		1 to 6	7 to 29
12 to 15 inch.....	B&B	\$.60	\$.50
18 to 24 inch.....	B&B	.75	.65
24 to 30 inch.....	B&B	1.00	.90
30 to 36 inch.....	B&B	1.50	1.25
3 to 4 feet.....	B&B	1.75	1.50

From H. W., San Marcos, Texas

My orchard, largely from your trees, bore so much fruit last year that we could not use, preserve, and sell all of it.

ROSEDALE ARBOR VITAE. 3 to 7 feet.
Feathery, light green foliage.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$.60	\$.50
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.00	.80
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.25	1.10

Cypress

PYRAMIDAL (Italian) CYPRESS. 15 to 30 feet. Slender, fast growing, tapering form.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$.75	\$.65
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	.90	.80
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	1.35	1.20
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	1.75	1.60

NEEDLE CYPRESS. 15 to 30 feet. A type of Italian Cypress, but more slender than other kinds, and of slower growth. Does not bend, and not hurt by zero weather. Most satisfactory.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$.90	\$.80
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	1.10	1.00
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	1.60	1.45
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	2.25	2.00



Arizona Cypress

ARIZONA CYPRESS. 12 to 25 feet. Horizontal spreading branches. Foliage gray, with tinge of blue. May be kept very slender by pruning. In most parts of the Southwest, this is the best tree where effect of a Spruce is desired. The Spruce is unsatisfactory. The Arizona Cypress is difficult to transplant from the ground. Our plants

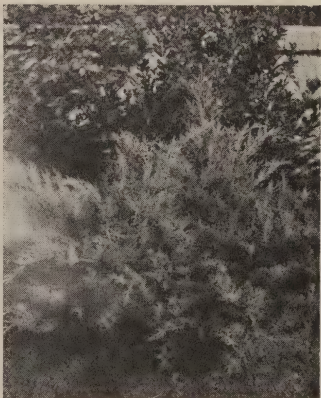
Needle
Cypress
in
Field



are grown in large pots, live easily, and make rapid growth when planted in ground.

PRICES FOR ARIZONA CYPRESS

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$.90	\$.80
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.10	1.00
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.75



Pfitzer Juniper

Juniper

PFITZER JUNIPER. Low spreading, with height 2 to 3 feet, and spread 5 feet or more.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
12 to 15 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.75	1.50
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	2.25	2.00
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	2.75	2.50

BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

HOW TO IMPROVE FOLIAGE

First, plants need good soil and adequate watering.

Second, pruning. See under GENERAL INFORMATION in back of catalogue.

Ligustrums or Privets, Cherry Laurel and all that produce berries not particularly attractive will make richer foliage if flowers are removed before berries are formed.

B&B indicates Balled and Burlapped; this is, taken up with ball of earth intact and securely wrapped with burlap. DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN BURLAP WHEN PLANTING.



Abelia

ABELIA grandiflora. 3 to 5 feet. Glossy green foliage, with white star-shaped flower, blooming freely spring till fall. Slightly fragrant.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch	\$.35	\$.30
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.00	.90
24 to 30 inch .....	.40	.35
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.35	1.20

AGARITA (trifoliata). 3 to 5 feet. Native Barberry. Bright green foliage, with red berries in spring, good for jelly.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90

AGARITA (swaseyi). 3 to 5 feet. Superior native Barberry, gray-green foliage, with red berries.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.25	\$1.00



Ceniza

CENIZA (Leucophyllum). 3 to 6 feet. Ashen gray foliage, with lavender flowers. West Texas native.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	1.50	1.35
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.75

CHERRY LAUREL (Wild Peach). 8 to 15 feet. A more slender growing broad-leaf evergreen. Glossy green foliage. Must have yearly application of copperas in limey soils.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$1.50	\$1.35
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.85
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	3.00	2.75
5 to 6 feet.....B&B	3.50	3.00

EUONYMUS (Japonicus). 2 to 7 feet. Dark green, glossy leaves. Most dependable.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch, bushy	\$.50	\$.40
15 to 18 inch, bushy..B&B	.75	.60
18 to 24 inch, bushy .....	.75	.60
18 to 24 inch, bushy..B&B	1.00	.90
24 to 30 inch, bushy..B&B	1.25	1.10

From E. F. T., Wyandotte, Mich.

The Gardenia ordered from you arrived in splendid condition, and I am just writing this acknowledgment to let you know how much I appreciate the splendid way in which you packed it for shipment.



Cherry
Laurel

EUONYMUS Silver Variegated. 3 to 5 feet. Leaves variegated green and white, giving silver appearance. More upright in growth than the green Japonicus preceding.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$.75	\$.60
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.00	.90
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.75



FIRETHORN (Laland)

FIRETHORN (Laland). *Pyracantha lalandi*. 5 to 7 feet. Hardy, attractive evergreen, similar to YUNNAN, but upright in growth, with orange-red berries in fall and winter.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
12 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$.75	\$.65
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.00	.90
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	1.50	1.35
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.75

FIRETHORN (Yunnan). *Pyracantha yunnanensis*, 4 to 6 feet. Spreading, vigorous growing evergreen from China. Leaves bright green; flowers small and white; profusion of red berries in fall and winter.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
12 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$.75	\$.65
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.00	.90
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	1.50	1.35

GARDENIA fortunei (Everblooming Cape Jasmine). 3 to 6 feet. The best variety for most of Texas. Blooms heavily in spring and frequently again in fall. Extra rich green foliage, with delightfully fragrant white flowers. Needs two or three applications of copperas per year.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35
2½ to 3 feet.....B&B	2.50	2.25

GARDENIA grandiflora. 3 to 6 feet. The ordinary Cape Jasmine of the Gulf Coast. Evergreen, with fragrant white flowers. Not recommended in limey soils.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....	\$.75	\$.65

HYPERICUM (improved). 2 to 4 feet tall and broad. Smaller growing evergreen, with exquisite golden yellow flowers in spring and largely through summer and fall. Hardy in sun or shade.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35

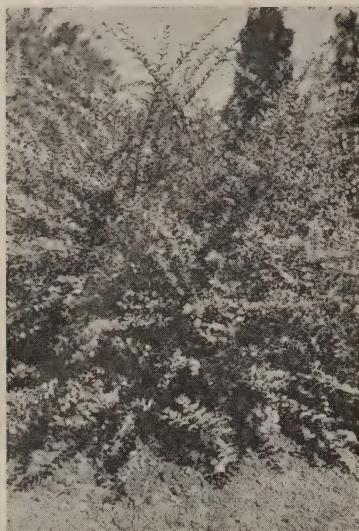


Jasmine floridum

JASMINE (floridum). 2 to 4 feet. Evergreen; bright green leaves and stems with yellow flowers; constant bloomer. Gracefully drooping branches.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$.75	\$.65
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.00	.90
24 to 30 inch, bushy.B&B	1.25	1.10

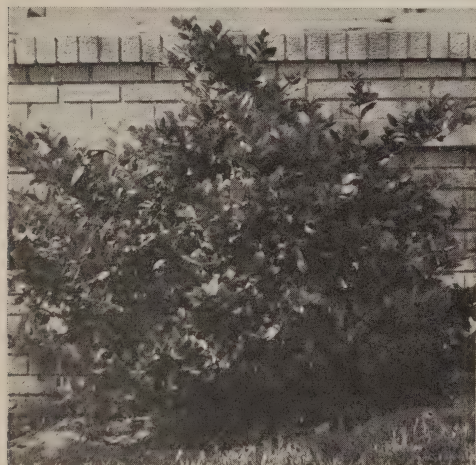
JASMINE PRIMULINUM. Primrose Jasmine. 3 to 6 feet. Earliest spring bloomer, large yellow fragrant flowers. PRICE: same as Floridum preceding.

**LIGUSTRUM Amoor**

LIGUSTRUM Amoor. Amur or Chinese Privet. 3 to 10 feet. Small, bright green leaves, with white flowers in the spring. Rapid graceful grower.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet, bushy	\$.40	\$.35
2 to 3 feet, bushy....B&B	.60	.50
3 to 4 feet, bushy .....	.60	.50
3 to 4 feet, bushy....B&B	.90	.80
4 to 5 feet, bushy....B&B	1.25	1.10

See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.

**LIGUSTRUM Wax-Leaf**

LIGUSTRUM Wax-leaf. 3 to 6 feet. Thickest most glossy waxy leaves. White flowers in spring.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.00	\$.90
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35
30 to 36 inch.....B&B	1.75	1.60
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.85

**LIGUSTRUM Japan**

LIGUSTRUM Japan. 5 to 15 feet. Large glossy, dark green leaves; fast rank grower. Desirable for tall hedge, screen, background, windbreak, or individual specimen.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet, bushy	\$.40	\$.35
2 to 3 feet, bushy....B&B	.60	.50
3 to 4 feet, bushy .....	.65	.60
3 to 4 feet, bushy....B&B	.90	.80
4 to 5 feet, bushy....B&B	1.25	1.10
5 to 7 feet, bushy....B&B	1.50	1.40

See under HEDGES for hedge sizes.

LOQUAT. Japan Medlar. 5 to 10 feet. Large tropical dark green foliage. Attractive flowers and good fruit in South Texas. Not hardy north of Austin.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$.90	\$.80
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	1.25	1.00

MAGNOLIA (grandiflora). Stately evergreen tree, with large white fragrant blossoms.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$2.00	\$1.90
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	3.00	2.75
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	4.00	3.75

MALPIGHIA glabra (Barbados Cherry). 2 to 4 feet. Pointed leaves with small rose red fragrant flowers in summer and fall, and bright red berries in winter.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	\$1.25	\$1.10
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL. 4 to 7 feet. The rare evergreen of Central West Texas, producing large Wisteria-like panicles of lavender flowers in spring.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
Plants from 4-inch pots...	\$.75	\$.60
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	2.00	1.75



Nandina

NANDINA (domestica). 2 to 5 feet. Leaves red in winter, with clusters of red berries.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
Small plants from 4-inch pots	\$.35	\$.30
12 to 15 inch.....B&B	.75	.65
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	.90	.80
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.25	1.10
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.65	1.50

PRIVETS. Same as Ligustrums preceding.

From R. C., Livingston, Texas

It might be of interest to you to know that we received 50 of these bushes (roses), and at the present time 49 of them are growing very nicely, some of that number having nice buds on them.

PICTURES BELOW illustrate new planting widely spaced, and same planting, from opposite direction, three years later. **DO NOT CROWD PLANTS.**



PHOTINIA serrulata. 6 to 10 feet. Rich holly-leaf foliage, dark green on top, lighter underneath, turning many shades of color in winter. Large panicles of white flowers in spring on older plants, followed by red berries in winter.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	\$1.75	\$1.60
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	2.25	2.00
4 to 5 feet.....B&B	3.00	2.60

PITTOSPORUM tobira. 2 to 5 feet. Richest dark green foliage, symmetrical in growth, equally broad and tall. Small attractive white flowers in spring. Hardy in Central Texas and South.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	\$.90	\$.80
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35

SUMACH evergreen. 3 to 6 feet. Another hardy West Texas Native. Red twigs with attractive fall and winter coloring of foliage. Older plants produce profusion of red berries.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
2 to 3 feet.....	\$.60	\$.50
2 to 3 feet.....B&B	1.25	1.00
3 to 4 feet.....B&B	1.50	1.35

YAUPON. Evergreen. 4 to 8 feet. Native evergreen holly. Red berries in winter. An excellent plant for individual specimens, with or without shearing, and for hedges. Following are very low prices.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
6 to 10 inch.....B&B	\$.35	\$.30
15 to 18 inch.....B&B	.85	.75
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.25	1.10
24 to 30 inch.....B&B	1.50	1.35

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Our inexpensive, luxuriantly flowering shrubs give touches of color in all hues and shades to any planting yard, or landscape.

PRUNING OF SHRUBS

This is important. See **LATER PRUNING** under General Information in back of catalogue.

ULTIMATE GROWTH

First figures given in descriptions indicate average height of growth when fully grown.

USE QUANTITY PRICES

Customers are invited and urged to take advantage of prices below. Figures in first column are same as given in descriptions. One or more plants each of several varieties may be used to obtain rate for larger quantity.

	1 to 6	7 to 29	1 to 6	7 to 29
Plants	\$.20	\$.17	.60	.50
	.25	.20	.65	.55
	.35	.30	.75	.65
	.40	.35	.90	.80
	.50	.40	1.25	1.00



ALTHEA in front of TAMARIX plumosa

ALTHEA. Rose of Sharon, 5 to 9 feet. Single and double lavender, double pink, double red, single and double white. Continual summer bloomers. Excellent for large

individual flowering shrubs and hedges. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

BUDDLEIA. 3 to 5 feet. Ile de France. Improved **BUTTERFLY BUSH.** Long spikes of deep violet-purple flowers, blooming freely all summer. 2 year, 50c.

CRAPE MYRTLE. 5 to 10 feet. Universal flowering shrub of the South. Lavender, light pink, dark pink, red, and white. May be grown as large shrub, or kept small by pruning. Cutting off flowers as they mature, before seed forms, will produce continual flowering. 2 to 3 feet, 40c; 3 to 4 feet, 60c.

ESPERANZA (Tecoma stans). 3 to 5 feet. Bright yellow flowers in summer.

18 to 24 inch.....B&B \$.75
2 to 3 feet.....B&B 1.25

JASMINE floridum.

JASMINE primulinum.

See under Broad-leaf Evergreens.

LANTANA trailing. 1 to 1½ feet tall. Grows several feet wide. Lavender flowers, blooming freely all summer. Good as individual plants, low border, in rock garden, or to trail over walls.

From 2½ inch pots, strong..... 20c
Medium clumps, B&B..... 60c

LILAC. Purple. 5 to 7 feet. Fragrant. Spring bloomer. 50c.

MOCK ORANGE. Philadelphus, 5 to 7 feet. Beautiful white, fragrant flowers. Old favorite of Southern gardens. 50c.

OLEANDER. 5 to 7 feet. White, 2 to 3 feet, 50c; red and yellow, 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

POINCIANA. Bird of Paradise, 5 to 7 feet. Panicles of red and yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

POMEGRANATE, FLOWERING. 6 to 8 feet. Double red flowers, almost like roses. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

POMEGRANATE, FRUITING. 4 to 6 feet. Flowers bright red, followed by attractive red fruit. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

POMEGRANATE, Dwarf. 2 to 4 feet. Bright red or scarlet flowers most of the spring, summer, and fall. A most desirable shrub.

15 to 18 inch.....B&B \$.60
18 to 24 inch.....B&B .90

FLOWERING PEACH. 8 to 10 feet. Pink, red, and white. The universal early spring bloomer, always appreciated. 2 to 3 feet, 50c; 3 to 4 feet, 65c.

DWARF FLOWERING PEACH. A novelty, but hardy and attractive. Grows three feet tall and about three feet broad. A solid mass of peach blossoms in early spring. Foliage rich green. Each, 12 to 18 inch, 50c.

RED LEAF PLUM. 8 to 10 feet. Most striking in any yard or landscape. Leaves turn brilliant red to purple in fall, and show considerable color through the summer. 3 to 4 feet, 50c; 4 to 5 feet, 75c; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.00.



QUINCE, Japan

QUINCE, JAPAN. 3 to 6 feet. Fire-Bush. Commonly called Japonica. Scarlet flowers in early spring. 18 to 24 inch, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, 75c.

REDWING. 2 to 4 feet. *Heteropteris glauca*. Previously listed as *THRYALLIS*. Native of South America. Yellow blossoms with red seed pods give profusion of color all summer. Excellent for cut flowers. One of hardiest most beautiful shrubs we know. Medium, 75c; Heavy, \$1.00.



SPIREA

SPIREA. Bridal Wreath. Single, white. 3 to 6 feet. A bank of snow white in spring. Medium, 35c; large, 50c.

TAMARIX ESTIVALIS. Salt Cedar. 5 to 7 feet. Dainty pink flowers in summer. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

TAMARIX PLUMOSA. Mammoth plumes of feather-like green. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

TAMARIX EVERGREEN. Athol. Blue-gray foliage, evergreen in South Texas. Rapid grower. Grows 7 to 12 feet. 3 to 5 feet, 50c.

VITEX. 6 to 9 feet. Sweet lavender. Large spikes of lavender flowers. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

VITEX negundo incisa. 5 to 7 feet. An improved Vitex, with finer foliage, and more dainty flowers of lavender to purple than the old favorite Sweet Lavender. This Vitex is one of the best bee food plants. 2 to 3 feet, 35c; 3 to 4 feet, 50c.

WILLOW FLOWERING. Makes small tree. Profuse summer bloomer. Lavender and white. 4 to 5 feet, 50c; 5 to 6 feet, 75c.

WEIGELA ROSEA. 5 to 6 feet. Rose pink flowers in spring. Prefers partly shaded place. 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

NATIVE FLOWERING AND FOLIAGE SHRUBS

The following varieties are part of our collection of hardy, attractive, climate-proof Natives:

ANISACANTHUS. Grows three to five feet, blooming constantly all summer, with orange-red flowers. Indifferent to drouth. 2 year, 35c.

CENIZA. See Broad-leaf Evergreens.

CORALBERRY. 2 to 3 feet. Dainty foliage, with coral red berries in winter. Medium, 25c; large, 50c.

EUPATORIUM. 3 to 5 feet. Wonderful fragrant white flowers in fall. A real Butterfly bush. 2 year, 50c.

LANTANA. 2 to 3 feet. A perpetual bloomer, orange flowers. 2 year, 35c.

LANTANA, PINK. Like the orange, except in color. 2 year, 35c.

LEUCOPHYLLUM. See under Evergreens.

MALVAVISCUS. See under Perennials.

TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL. See under Evergreens.

PARKINSONIA. Retama. Grows 15 feet.

Foliage like Mesquite, with glowing yellow flowers in summer. 3 to 5 feet, 50c; 5 to 7 feet, 75c.

RED BUD. 5 to 10 feet. Purplish-red flowers in early spring, before foliage comes. Ours is the Texas native, with rich glossy foliage attractive all summer.

3 to 4 feet, 50c; B&B, 90c

4 to 5 feet, 75c; B&B, \$1.25

SALVIA GREGGI. Almost evergreen. Dark crimson flowers all summer. Grows two feet. 2 year, 35c.

SUMACH STAGHORN. 6 to 8 feet. Large leaves, with striking autumn colors. 4 to 6 feet, 75c.

SUMACH COPALLINA. 6 to 8 feet. Highly colored autumn foliage of scarlet, orange and yellow, and clusters of red seed. 3 to 4 feet, 35c; 4 to 5 feet, 50c.

SUMACH, EVERGREEN. See under Evergreens.

WILLOW, FLOWERING. See under Flowering Shrubs preceding.

Plant Ramsey's Reliable Everblooming Roses

Our roses are the best that scientific propagation can produce. Budded on hardy, adapted root stocks, they give maximum of growth and bloom. There is a secret about planting roses. The plants should be set about two inches deeper than they stood in nursery, tops then cut back to about five inches above ground, and soil mounded up on stems almost to the tips. Always give plenty of water, so as to reach down to the roots, and then place dry soil over the wet to prevent baking in the sun.

If shoots come from below ground the first year, cut them off.

As with all plants, the soil around roses should be kept stirred and loose on top of ground about two inches deep. **CAUTION:** Do not dig or spade the soil deeper, as so doing will cut the roots and seriously injure plants.

Start your Rose Garden now, or replace your old plants with new vigorous bushes. Our list contains the best assortment of varieties we know how to select. They have been proven for many years and can be depended upon. All are everblooming, except where indicated.

PRICES

Large, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, 30c each; \$1.50 per 6 plants; \$2.75 per dozen; \$18.00 per 100.

Add 10 per cent for shipment by Parcel Post, or Prepaid by Express.



Pink Bush Roses

COLUMBIA. Large flowers, glowing pink. The equal of the very best. Has no thorns.

DAINTY BESS. A delightful single rose, with petals of varying tones of soft pink.

DAME EDITH HELEN. Large, bright pink. Fragrant.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. Buds of rich orange-pink outside and salmon pink inside of petals. Golden underglow.

EDITOR McFARLAND. Considered by many to be best deep pink rose. Rich, even color.

J. L. MOCK. Clear, imperial pink. Flowers extra large, with long stems.

LOS ANGELES. Vigorous grower, with long pointed buds and long stems. Light pink, tinged with coral and gold.

PAUL NEYRON. Rich pink; extra large and full; fragrant. Tall grower. Spring and fall bloomer. Thornless.

PINK RADIANCE. Brilliant, rose pink. Large, full flowers; perfect buds; fragrant. Most excellent rose from all standpoints.

White Bush Roses

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (Frau Karl Druschki). Extra large, snowy white flowers. Perfect buds. Hardy, vigorous grower; almost half climber.

CALEDONIA. Flowers white, large double. Another desirable white rose.

KAISERINA. Long, exquisite, pointed buds, full when open. Most excellent for cut flowers. As a white rose, it has no rival.

Red Bush Roses

AMERICAN BEAUTY. The old favorite, with large fragrant flowers.

E. G. HILL. Deep maroon, velvety on inside. Fragrant.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. Clear, red-crimson. Large flowers, long stems. Vigorous and free blooming.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. One of the finest, most fragrant dark red roses for all purposes.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. Large, red, shading to cerise.

RED RADIANCE. One of the best, hardiest roses. Flowers in bud and full bloom are perfect. Bright, rich red.

Yellow Bush Roses

LADY HILLINGDON. Deep yellow to orange. Fine buds. One of the hardiest yellow roses.

JOANNA HILL. Double bloom with Indian yellow center and buff petals.

LUXEMBOURG. Golden yellow, tinged with pink. Thrifty grower. May well be considered a combination-color rose, and one of the very best.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT. Buds of reddish gold, opening into yellow flowers.

ROSLYN. Pure deep yellow. Perfect buds. Bush, hardy grower for a yellow rose.

SUNBURST. Golden yellow to golden orange in intense shades.

Combination-Color Bush Roses

BETTY UPRICHARD. Brilliant orange carmine on outer side of petals, soft pink inside.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS. See under Pink Roses.

LOS ANGELES. See under Pink Roses.

LUXEMBOURG. See under Yellow Roses.

PRESIDENT HOOVER. Long buds, with shadings of cerise-pink, scarlet, and yellow.

TALISMAN. Truly multi-colored, with irregular blending of orange-scarlet and golden yellow. Good bud and open flower.

Dwarf, Polyantha or Baby Roses

These are dwarf-growing varieties, with small perfect flowers, blooming almost constantly. Excellent for beds and borders.

CECILE BRUNNER. Sweetheart Rose. Rosy pink.

EDITH CAVELL. Red.

ELLEN POULSEN. Pink.

KIRSTEN POULSEN. Brilliant light red. Most profuse bloomer throughout the summer and fall. Ideal as individual bush or grouped in mass.

GLORIA MUNDI. Orange-scarlet.

KATHARINA ZEIMET. White.

Pink Climbing Roses

AMERICAN PILLAR. Magnificent climber; dark foliage. Flowers large, single, rich rosy pink, with glint of white at center. Gorgeous in flower. Excellent for covering low walls.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA. Glowing pink; large, full, double flowers.

DR. VAN FLEET. Large flowers of exquisite pale pink on long stems.

White Climbing Roses

CLIMBING KAISERINA. Elegant, pure white, with robust vine.

Yellow Climbing Roses

MARECHAL NEIL. Rich, deep yellow; fragrant. Nearly everblooming.

Combination-Color Climbing Roses

CLIMBING TALISMAN. A strong climber, with the unexcelled Talisman colors.

Red Climbing Roses

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. A large, brilliant red; strong climber.

PAUL'S SCARLET. Unexcelled; scarlet-red; profuse bloomer.

REINE MARIE HENRIETTA. Splendid red climber. Large, beautiful flowers with long blooming period.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE. Like the reliable bush Radiance, but a climber.

NOTE: Climbing roses are not as nearly everblooming as the bush roses, most of which are in flower more or less almost every month from April till frost.



HABRANTHUS See Page 26

Asparagus

A delicious, healthful, table delicacy, easily grown. Tops make excellent greens for bouquets and decorations. **Roots, per dozen, 35c; per 100, \$2.50.**

Texas Bluebonnet Seed

25c per ounce; \$1.50 per pound.
Postpaid.

TEXAS PEAT MOSS

Imported Peat Moss is good as mulch only, but the new supply of Texas Peat is a mulch, soil conditioner, and fertilizer. It is good for nearly all plants, and in our limey soils is essential for Gardenias, Hydrangeas, Azalias, and Camellias.

Manner of application is by digging large holes for plants, and filling back with half good top soil and half Peat Moss. Further application of Peat Moss once or twice per year, with copperas twice or more often is beneficial.

Price: On request.

CLIMBING VINES

1 to 6 Plants	7 to 29 Plants
\$.10	\$.08
.25	.20
.35	.30
.50	.40
.75	.60
1.00	.90

ANTIGONON. Queen's Wreath. Long sprays of glowing pink flowers. June to frost. Medium, 25c; large, 35c.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA. Gorgeous orange-yellow flowers, twenty to forty in cluster. Tall climber, clinging to wood or stone, or may be grown as half climber, or even a shrub. An improved Trumpet Creeper. Each, \$1.00.

TRUMPET CREEPER. Rampant climber, myriads of large red, bell-shaped flowers. Each, 35c.

TEXAS CREEPER. A better Virginia Creeper or Ivy. Clings to any material. Each, 25c.

RED CLEMATIS. (*C. coccinea texensis*.) A native Texas vine, strong growing, with myriads of red, bell-shaped flowers in the spring. Each, 25c.

BLUE CLEMATIS. (*C. crispa*). Also native, similar to the Red, except having purplish blue flowers. Each, 25c.

WHITE CLEMATIS. Evergreen, strong grower. Sprays of fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers. Each, 50c.

EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Fragrant, white and yellow flowers. Rank grower. Each, 25c.

HONEYSUCKLE Red Coral. Dainty vine with coral-red flowers. Each, 35c.

ENGLISH IVY. Evergreen. Clings to wood and stone. Each, 25c.

KUDZU. Rankest growing vine known. Each, 25c.

VINCA. Trails on ground in sun or shade. Bright evergreen foliage, with blue flowers. Each, 10c.

WISTERIA. Large panicles of purple fragrant flowers in early spring. Each, 50c.



White Clematis Vine

PERENNIALS AND SMALL PLANTS



Shasta

Daisy

CHRYSANTHEMUM. Yellow and Pink. Hardy. Flowers medium size; profuse. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00.

MALVAVISCUS DRUMMONDII. Rich green leaves, with scarlet flowers all summer. Native. Each, 35c; per dozen, \$3.50.

HARTJE ELDER DAISY. Per dozen, 30c; per 100, \$2.00. Smaller flower than Shasta, but earlier and heavier blooming. Very hardy.

SHASTA DAISY. Per dozen, 40c; per 100, \$3.00.

BULBS, LILIES, ETC.

AMARYLLIS JOHNSONII. Gorgeous, early red lily. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

CANNAS. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Cannas will bloom all spring and summer if flowers are cut before seed is formed. Enjoy your Cannas by removing old flowers.

Cannas, Red Flowers

King Humbert. Medium height, bronze foliage.

Pillar of Fire. Tall grower.

President. Medium height, glowing scarlet.

Cannas, Orange and Red Flowers

Allemania. Tall, with large orchid flowers.

Cannas, Pink Flowers

City of Portland. Glowing pink, medium height.

Cannas, Yellow Flowers

Austria. Tall. Canary yellow.

GLADIOLUS. Pink, red, salmon, white, yellow. Per dozen, 35c; per 100, \$2.25; 300 for \$6.25.

CALADIUM. (Elephant Ear.) Medium bulbs. Each, 25c; large, 50c.

YELLOW DAY LILY. Rich gold, striped inside. Each, 20c; per dozen, \$2.00.

IRIS. White and purple. Old-fashioned flags. Richest colors. Each, 10c; per dozen, \$1.00.

LIATRIS. (Perennial.) Native. Spikes of purple flowers. Each, 25c. Per dozen, \$2.50.

ANGEL LILY. Clusters of five to nine large, white lilies, with faint, wine-colored shadings. Each, 25c; per dozen, \$2.50.

GUERNSEY or RED SPIDER LILY. (Nerine sarniensis.) We now have a supply of this wonderful Amaryllis, which our customers have been seeking many years. In habit of growth and blooming it is similar to HABRANTHUS described below. Spider lily-like flowers, bright crimson, borne on stalks 12 to 15 inches high. Each, 10c; per dozen, 90c; per 100, \$5.00.

RAIN LILY. Native white Fairy Lily. Blooms after rains, and will grow in sod. Per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.00.

HABRANTHUS. Beautiful red lilies from Chile, with dwarf stalks eight inches high. Blooms in fall, with foliage all winter. Thrives in sod. Excellent for low border. Each, 5c; per dozen, 50c; per 100, \$3.50.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSE. Single, prettiest, most fragrant Tube Rose known. Per dozen, 35c; per 100, \$2.50.



Gladiolus
Flower

ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS

Called **CARPET** or **VALLEY GRASS**. The unexcelled lawn grass for planting in shade. Green all year, grows in sun or shade. Thrives in Central and Southern Texas, and has done well as far north as Dallas for several years.

In planting, have ground spaded several inches deep. Set runners in rows, with rows 12 to 15 inches apart. Cover runners with soil, allowing most of leaves to remain above ground. Give plenty of water for best results. It requires about same watering as Bermuda Grass. In above manner, a bushel of roots will plant 150 square feet.

Solid sod comes in blocks one foot square,

and weighs 80 pounds per square yard of nine blocks. Blocks should be cut in pieces 3 inches square, planted 12 to 15 inches apart. In this manner a square yard will plant 150 square feet of surface. In planting, do not cover foliage, but press soil firmly around blocks.

PRICE: RUNNERS, 75c per bushel; 5 bushels, 65c per bushel.

SOD: \$1.00 per square yard; 5 yards, 90c per yard.

Best time to plant is from February to September.

HEDGES

Hedges should be planted only where needed for a particular purpose, as in a formal garden, or as a dividing line between properties for screening, windbreak, and background. All Hedge plants should be cut back half way or more when planted. The Privets or Ligustrums should be cut to a few inches above ground, to make them grow bushy. All varieties listed are evergreen.

AMUR PRIVET. See *Ligustrum amur* under Evergreens. Set 12 to 18 inches apart. Most excellent small-leaf hedge.

12 to 18 inch.....\$.75 doz.; \$5.00 per 100
18 to 24 inch..... 1.00 doz.; 7.00 per 100
2 to 3 feet..... 1.25 doz.; 9.00 per 100
2 to 3 feet, heavy 2.50 doz.; 15.00 per 100
(50 plants at 100 rate.)

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Another small-leaf Privet. Set 9 to 15 inches apart.

Price: Same as Amur.

LIGUSTRUM (Japan). See under Evergreens. Large leaf, fast growing. Good in Central and South Texas. Set 15 to 24 inches apart.

Price: Same as Amur.

ABELIA grandiflora. Glossy green foliage, with white star-shaped flowers spring till fall, slightly fragrant. Set 18 to 24 inches apart.

	Each	Dozen
18 to 24 inch	\$.35	\$ 3.60
18 to 24 inch.....B&B	1.00	10.80

(These can be transplanted safely not B&B.)

YAUPON. Evergreen. See description under Broadleaf Evergreens. We have small plants at a low price, permitting use of this fine Holly for Hedges. It can be kept almost any size desired, without excessive amount of pruning.

Set 12 to 18 inches apart.

6 to 10 inch, B&B, 35c each; 30c each per 10.

YUCCAS AND SIMILAR PLANTS

These are a few of our collection. Hardy, beautiful and adapted.

YUCCA (radiosa). Short body, surmounted by large head of leaves, and large flower head. 1 to 2 feet, 75c.

YUCCA (recurvifolia). Wide leaves droop gracefully. 2 feet, 75c; B&B, \$1.25.

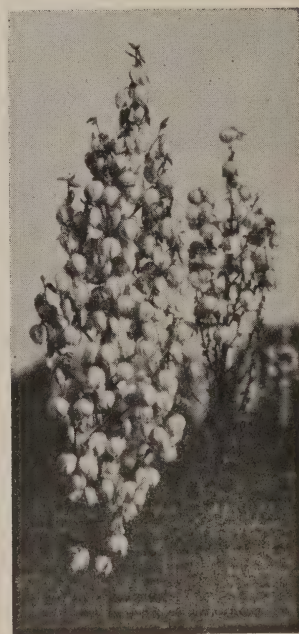
RED YUCCA. Rare, beautiful and distinct. Dark green pliant leaves; flower stalks 5 to 6 feet covered with scapes of brilliant coral flowers. Medium bulbs, 50c; large blooming size, \$1.00.



Dasyllirion

DASYLLIRION (sotol). 100 to 200 symmetrically arranged leaves of brilliant intense green. 12 to 18 inch, 50c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00; B&B, \$1.25.

SPINELESS CACTUS. Hardy in Central and South Texas, but not in humid climate of East Texas. Ornamental and most valuable stock feed, producing 40 tons and more per acre. Plant by laying slabs flat on ground. Slabs or leaves, 10c each; 80c dozen; \$4.50 per 100.



Yucca Flower

SHADE TREES

Shade Trees should be planted wherever needed for shade. In the Southwest there is need for more shade than has been provided in recent years. If a tree serves a good purpose, shade, screen, or other, it is appropriate.

Nursery-grown trees have the best root systems, smooth, straight bodies, and live easily. Tops should be cut back considerably when trees are planted.

PRICES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED

	1 to 6	7 to 29	30 to 100
6 to 7 feet.....	\$.85	\$.75	\$.60
7 to 8 feet.....	.95	.85	.70
8 to 10 feet.....	1.35	1.20	1.00
10 to 12 feet.....	1.50	1.35	1.20
1½ to 2 inch diameter.....	1.75	1.50	1.35
2 to 2½ inch diameter.....	2.25	2.00	1.75
2½ to 3 inch diameter.....	3.00	2.75	2.50
3 to 3½ inch diameter.....	4.00	3.50	3.25

CHINA, UMBRELLA. Quick growing. Dense round top. A good tree, worthy of being planted to a greater extent, especially in back yards.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
3 to 4 feet.....	\$.60	\$.50
4 to 5 feet.....	.90	.80
5 to 6 feet.....	1.25	1.10
6 to 7 feet.....	1.50	1.30
3 inch diameter.....	3.00	2.75

CYPRESS, Native. *Taxodium distichum*. One of largest growing trees, reaching 75 feet, and five feet diameter. Found native in creek bottoms and swamps, but is equally as good on upland. Branches grow horizontally, making symmetrical top. Fern-like foliage.

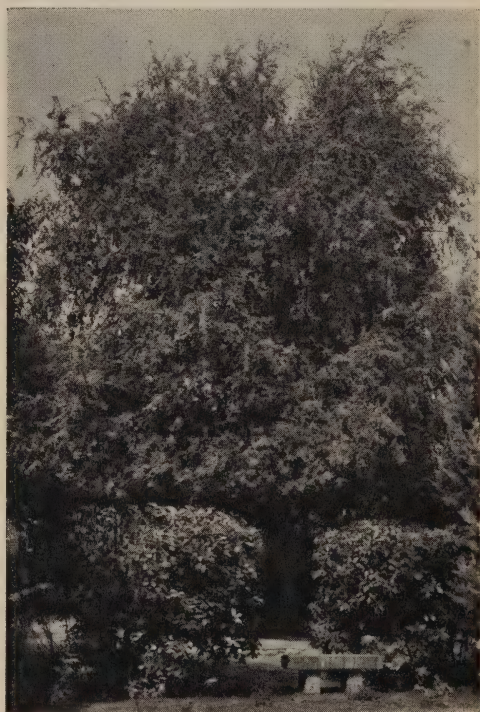
	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.75	\$.65
5 to 6 feet.....	.90	.80
6 to 7 feet.....	1.25	1.10

ELM, Asiatic. This we offer as one of the best shade trees. It is not fast growing but is dense of foliage, most symmetrical, and long-living. We doubt there is a prettier shade tree than one shown in picture. All trees make some litter when leaves fall, but this is truly a "clean" tree. As nearly adapted in all soils as any tree we know.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
6 to 7 feet.....	\$1.00	\$.90
7 to 8 feet.....	1.25	1.10
8 to 10 feet.....	1.65	1.50
1½ to 2 inch diameter....	2.00	1.75

ELM, AMERICAN. The long-limb, fast-growing American Elm grows well in most soils and locations.

ELM, CHINESE. One of the fastest growing trees known. Desirable for quick shade. Will not live in soil affected with root rot.



ASIATIC ELM. An unsurpassed Shade Tree.

From S. D. B., Baird, Texas

I feel sure that the first trees I ever saw men dig holes for, measure the distance, and put out (and I have passed my 69th Birthday) were the Ramsey trees, and hauled by wagon and team from somewhere near Austin. Mr. Frank T. Ramsey was a boy on the trip. I married in 1894 and two or three years later I got a bill of fruit trees from the Ramsey Nursery. I hope to live to make a 50-year old customer.

SHADE TREES (Continued)

LIVE OAK. The beautiful and admired Evergreen Oak of the South. Not of fast growth, but when given ordinary yard care one will be surprised at size it will attain in a few years. When planted, leaves should be removed, tops cut back slightly, and twigs and small branches removed.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
6 to 7 feet.....B&B	\$2.50	\$2.25
7 to 8 feet.....B&B	2.75	2.50
8 to 10 feet.....B&B	3.25	3.00
2 to 2½ inch diameter		
.....B&B	7.50	7.00

POPLAR, LOMBARDY. Graceful, tall, slender, giving fine effect. Must not be planted in root-rot soil.

POPLAR, SILVER-LEAF. Leaves white on under side. Resembles Silver Leaf Maple, which is not successful in most of Texas.

SYCAMORE. One of our most reliable and satisfactory shades for all soils. Bark white, leaves light green.

VARNISH, JAPAN. A stately tulip-leaved tree from Japan. Smooth, green bark. Hardy and attractive. Semi-tropical in appearance.

WALNUT, Black. The Native Black Walnut. Hardy on all soils, is a good shade.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....	\$.65	\$.60
5 to 6 feet.....	.80	.70

WALNUT, THOMAS BLACK. Characteristics of the Native Black, but somewhat faster growing. Nuts very large, most edible, cracking easily with large meats.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
4 to 5 feet.....	\$1.50	\$1.25
5 to 6 feet.....	1.75	1.50

WEeping WILLOW. At back of yard or landscape, it gives a most pleasing effect.

	1 to 6	7 to 29
5 to 6 feet.....	\$.90	\$.80
6 to 7 feet.....	1.25	1.00
7 to 9 feet.....	1.50	1.25



AMERICAN ELM

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These grasses are suitable for planting in Rock Gardens and around Pools.
10 per cent discount for dozen rate.

BAMBOO. Light green, feathery foliage, golden twigs and canes. Almost evergreen. Hardy in Central and South Texas. Grows 7 to 10 feet. Medium clump, 50c; large clump, 75c.

GEORGIA CANE. Attractive on landscape. Holds soil and prevents erosion. Price, 25c. Special prices for large quantities.

PAMPAS GRASS. 5 to 7 feet. Fluffy white plumes. Small clump, 50c; large clump, \$1.00.

UMBRELLA GRASS. Grows 3 feet. Umbrella-like tufts of leaves. Good in dry or damp location. Price, 15c; \$1.25 dozen.

PENNISETUM. Dwarf grass with beautiful white plumes. One of our favorites. Grows rapidly.

Single plants	\$.10	\$1.00 dozen
Medium clumps .....	.25	2.50 dozen
Large clumps .....	.40	4.00 dozen

General Information

Distances for Planting

Peach, Plum, Apple, Pear, Apricot, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

Pecan, 40 to 60 feet each way.

Figs, 12 to 18 feet each way.

Haupt, McDonald, and Dallas Blackberries, 3 1/2 by 6 feet. In rich land, 5 by 5 feet, or 4 by 6 feet.

Dewberry, 3 by 4 feet.

Strawberry, 1 by 2 1/2 feet.

Grapes, 12 by 18 feet.

Number of Trees or Plants Per Acre

1	by	2 1/2	feet	17,424
3	by	4	feet	3,630
3 1/2	by	5	feet	2,430
4	by	6	feet	1,815
5	by	5	feet	1,740
12	by	12	feet	302
12	by	18	feet	201
20	by	20	feet	108
25	by	25	feet	69
30	by	30	feet	48
40	by	40	feet	27
50	by	50	feet	17
60	by	60	feet	13

Planting, Pruning, and Care of Trees

If information in detail is not found in this catalogue, any one may write us about any tree or plant problem. County and Home Demonstration Agents, to be found in most counties, are glad to give advice and assistance. The State Department of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, and the A. & M. College, College State, Texas, have bulletins available for free distribution, covering nearly all agricultural and horticultural subjects.

Location of Orchard

Orchards do best on high land, by escaping late frosts and having good drainage. Most fruit trees will die in a few years if planted in poorly drained soil. North and east slopes are desirable. Pears, figs, and berries are best fruits on low land.

Ages of Bearing, After Planting

Peach, Plum, Nectarine, 2 to 3 years.

Pear and Apricot, 3 to 5 years.

Apple, 3 to 4 years.

Jujube, 2 to 3 years.

Pecan, 3 to 6 years.

Blackberry and Dewberry, second spring.

Strawberry, first spring.

Grape, 2 years.

Figs, 1 and 2 years.

Planting Bare-Rooted Trees and Plants

When trees are received, they should be planted at once, or unpacked, set in a trench, roots covered with mellow earth and well watered. Trees will keep safely in bale several days if kept damp and out of sun and wind. If trees are frozen when received, bury entire bale under ground until weather moderates.

For small number of trees, we recommend digging extra large holes, two or three feet square or more, and two feet deep. In larger orchard, ground should be well plowed and harrowed in advance. With a plow, check land for distance apart desired, 20 feet, or 20 by 25 feet, etc. Run several times in two or three furrows. Shovel out holes at checks, and a little more digging will give a good hole. The larger the better, but in such prepared land two feet wide and eighteen inches deep will answer.

Tree or plant should be set about the same depth it stood in nursery or slightly deeper. Spread out roots, and cut bruised or broken roots. Pecan and shade trees should be set two or three inches deeper, and roses two inches deeper.

Fill in with good top soil about level full. Next, give all the water the ground will take, then cover with dry soil and slightly tamp or pack. No matter how moist the soil, give some water to settle earth around roots.

Planting B & B Stock

DO NOT REMOVE OR LOOSEN SACK about ball of earth. Plant so that top of sack is below ground.

Pruning at Time of Planting

This is important. Fruit trees should be cut back to 15 to 24 inches above ground to give the roots less top to support and to make trees head out low near the ground, shading the bodies. In case of two- and three-year-old trees, if there are no good eyes or buds on main trunk, cut top off, leaving two or three branches, which should be cut back to three or four inches long. We will prune trees, ready for planting, if requested.

Shade trees should be cut back heavily. Ten-foot trees, to seven feet; twelve-foot trees, to eight or nine feet; others, in proportion.

Flowering shrubs, cut back half. Privets and Ligustrums, one-third to one-half.

See under PECANS, ROSES and BERRIES for details.

Evergreens that are Balled and Burlapped need little, if any, pruning, unless extra large.

Later Pruning

As fruit trees grow, cut off sprouts coming from below ground or below bud or graft. When of bearing age, limbs that rub against others, or are weak or too thick, should be removed. Water sprouts that come from lower part of trunk and main branches, under the shade of the tops, should be cut off. Excessive growth inside of tops, shaded and crowded, is worthless and a drain on trees.

Pruning of old trees should be done in January and February. When limbs are removed, they should be cut smooth against main branch, leaving no projection or spur.

When fruit trees are ten to fifteen years old and begin to decline, tops can be dehorned by cutting them back fully half way. Good crops will result after first year.

Large wounds made by pruning should be painted with ordinary house paint.

Flowering shrubs should be cut back half way every winter, except early spring bloomers, such as Spirea, Japan Quince, etc., which should be pruned after blooming time.

If old flowers of Crape Myrtle and other summer blooming plants are removed before seed is made, almost continual flowering will result. Otherwise, they will flower only once or twice.

Evergreens can and should be pruned any time of the year, if growing too large or becoming ragged. Some pruning is necessary for Broad-Leaf Evergreens to keep them compact and in bounds.

Cultivation

This is very important, if not most important. In home grounds, trees and shrubs should have the top soil around them loose for two inches deep, and free of weeds and grass. This is for the benefit of the tree, as well as for the sake of appearance.

Shade and other large trees, after two or three years, will not be hurt by lawn grass growing up to them, provided deep watering is given.

An orchard should be kept clean, with a loose mulch of soil two inches deep at all times. A winter crop of oats, turned under before maturing, or summer crop of legumes turned under, will be beneficial. Other crops should not be planted in orchard, or livestock allowed in it.

Wide sweeps or disc harrow will give proper cultivation. Do not use a turning plow, except shallow if the ground has become hard.

Watering

Many people hesitate to plant when the ground is dry, but this is the best time to plant, as trees should be watered when planted, whether dry or not, and rains thereafter do the utmost good.

Most orchard trees receive no irrigation after being planted, but two or three waterings during dry weather the first summer are good insurance.

This is the secret of successful, economical watering: With a hoe make a trench or ditch around tree or plant, and give all the water the soil will take. Let it soak away two or three times. Then pull back the dry soil over the wet, to prevent baking and loss of moisture. In yards, such a watering is good for one to two weeks in driest weather.

Give enough water to reach to the ends of the roots. For Pecans, this means about three feet deep. Do not sprinkle as you would a lawn. After rain or irrigation, stir surface of ground as soon as dry.

Rabbit Protection

Wrap bodies of trees with newspapers, straw or corn stalks.

Frost Protection

Loss of fruit crops is due largely to late frosts. If orchards are kept in good condition all year, so that trees can grow well through the summer, they remain more dormant in winter, and better escape the late freezes.

Smudge pots burning crude or waste oil, burned one, two, or three times in February or March, will save a crop. Burning brush, logs, straw, or cobs on windward side will help. The killing late freezes usually come between 3 and 6 o'clock in the morning.

For a few trees one can spray them with water from a hose about bed time and again before sun-up, and escape the worst late freeze.

Use of Fertilizer

Scarcely anything is better than old barnyard manure, which should be spread on ground and worked into soil. If used with trees when planted, it should be well mixed with soil, not more than one part fertilizer to four parts of good soil. As trees or plants grow from year to year, any fertilizer should be placed from trunks out as far as roots spread. In a few years' time this means ten feet or more out from fruit trees.

Commercial fertilizers are cheap and easily applied, and their use will depend on character of soil.

When Leaves Turn Yellow

This is usually due to excess of lime in soil, especially affecting fruit trees, grapes, and roses. Copperas (iron sulphate) is an absolute remedy. Work it into soil, beginning near main trunk and extending out as far as roots spread. Watering at once will hasten results. Following amounts should be used:

Roses and plants of similar size, 2 to 6 tablespoons, depending on size and age.

Grapes, 4 tablespoons to half a pound.

Bearing fruit trees, 2 to 5 pounds.

In most soils, especially heavy or black, copperas is good for all trees and plants. One application in Spring is generally sufficient, but it may be applied at any time.

Copperas can be obtained at drug stores, or from us. Prices on application.

To Make an Acid Soil

Many plants, such as Cape Jasmine, Azaleas, and Hydrangeas, will not grow in a limey or alkaline soil, and require an acid soil. The acid soil can be made by mixing equal proportions of good loam with peat moss or good leaf mold to fill in hole when planting. Dig a large hole. Also apply copperas at time of planting and at intervals through the growing season.

Root Rot

This is a fungus which kills cotton and affects Pear, Apple, Fig, Mulberry, Grape, Althea, Elms, and Privets. Other trees are not hurt to much extent. It occurs mostly in black, lime soils. The best practical remedy is to leave no live roots in ground during one or two winters. Planting of ground in grain crops and thorough later summer and fall plowing will, in one or two years, almost eradicate this fungus.

How to Help Pollination

Several stands of bees near fruit trees and berry plants will increase yields of fruit.

Control of Insects and Diseases

Considering the benefit derived from spraying, the small cost is hardly worth considering, whether for one tree or a thousand trees. Materials for sprays can be obtained from most paint, drug, and seed stores. In using liquid sprays, it is important to throw as fine a mist or fog as possible. For large fruit trees, about a gallon per tree will be required.

Because Lime-Sulphur and Bordeaux Mixture can be obtained already prepared from seed, paint, and most drug stores, we do not give formulas for preparing them. Where less than one hundred gallons of mixture is needed, it is better to buy the materials already prepared. Directions come with materials.

A.—SCALE INSECTS

San Jose and other scale on fruit trees.

A-1.—Lime-Sulphur

Use Winter strength in January and February, preferably two sprayings.

A-2.—Kerosene Emulsion

Apply if needed during growing season in May and June.

Kerosene	1 gallon
Laundry soap	$\frac{1}{4}$ pound
Water	$\frac{1}{2}$ gallon

Dissolve soap in water by boiling, remove from fire and stir vigorously until it forms a creamy emulsion. Dilute in 5 to 15 gallons of water, according to tenderness of growth.

B.—SUCKING INSECTS

Summer spray for Lice, Red Spider, Aphis, and other insects on Arbor Vitae and other evergreens.

B-1.—Lime-Sulphur

Summer strength.

B-2.—Nicotine Solution

Black Leaf 40	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonfuls
Laundry soap	1 ounce
Water	1 gallon

Dissolve soap in water by boiling, and add "Black Leaf 40."

C.—LEAF-CHEWING INSECTS

Caterpillars, grasshoppers, etc.

C-1.—Arsenate of Lead

Arsenate of Lead (dry)..... 3 ounces
Stone Lime $\frac{1}{2}$ pound

Slake lime in water and add it with arsenate of lead to 5 gallons of water.

D.—FUNGUS, MILDEW, ETC.

Mildew on grapes, roses, crape myrtles, etc., and Black Spot on roses and other plants.

D-1.—Bordeaux Mixture**D-2.—Lime-Sulphur****D-3.—Sulphur**

Sprinkle plants with water and dust with powdered sulphur, through bellows or duster. Repeat one or more times.

E.—BROWN ROT, SCAB, CURCULIO

Brown Rot appears on peaches as small circular brown spots, which enlarge rapidly under moist conditions and cause decay of fruit. Scab causes drying and cracking of skin. Curculio, in its larva or grub stage, is a small whitish worm, and attacks fruit of peach and plum. These troubles are serious, but are easily controlled by using the two sprays given below.

E-1.

Spray trees in Winter with LIME-SULPHUR. Same as A-1.

E-2.

Ten days after flowers drop in the Spring, spray with LIME-SULPHUR (summer strength), to which is added 2 pounds Arsenate of Lead to mixture of 50 gallons. For smaller amount, use Lime-Sulphur (Summer strength), to which is added 3 tablespoonfuls arsenate of lead per gallon of Lime-Sulphur and water. A second spraying ten days to two weeks later will be desirable, though perhaps not necessary.

F.—BORERS

Borers are small white worms that work under bark of trees, and are easily detected by swollen bark or oozing out of wax or gum.

F-1.

Dig borers out with sharp knife or flexible wire. Remove loose or dead bark, and paint wound with good house paint.

F-2.

Inject small amount of High Life (Bisulphide of Carbon) in holes or tunnels, and stop up holes with clay or putty.

F-3.

About October 10 apply Paradichlorobenzine, which can be obtained from drug stores, and should be used according to directions that come with material.

G.—BAG WORMS

In Spring and early Summer, bags one to three inches long may appear on Evergreens. Worms will soon come out and quickly kill plants. Pull off and burn the bags at once, or apply spray E-2 given above.

REFLECTIONS

MORALE

The people of the United States believe in justice and right, liberty, and freedom. They will bear up under any trials. But it is only good judgment on their part to do what they can to make themselves stronger.

For this reason we have hobbies, play games, indulge in recreation. It is recognized that planting and caring for trees and plants is a recreation and might well be a hobby for every one. At the same time it may be a very profitable avocation. Give it consideration.

COST AND PROFIT

Outside of social, moral, and spiritual considerations, the big thing in our Nation's life is BUSINESS. From its profits must come the money to support churches, schools, government. Therefore, the PROFIT idea is strongly woven into all phases of our life, and rightly so.

We often think of the big values offered in our products. The cost of a good pair of hose will buy several fruit trees, a good pecan tree, or several ornamental plants. In a few weeks the hose is gone. In a few years the plants will be worth five to fifty times their cost.

THE TIME ELEMENT

Perhaps the greatest deterrent to planting good trees and shrubs is the fact that it requires one to several years for them to produce fruit or shade or to reach their ultimate perfection. But how fast the years go by!

WHY DELAY? TOMORROW WILL SOON BE TEN YEARS AGO.

EASY RETURNS

We have only one but not a satisfactory answer to the question so often asked, "WHY ARE THERE NOT MORE ORCHARDS ON FARMS?"

That answer is that people have not planted many trees, nor cared for those planted.

PLANT COTTON AND YOU WILL DO THE WORK. PLANT FRUIT TREES AND THEY WILL DO THE WORK.

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Customer pays express or freight.

If Nursery is out of a particular variety ordered, another of equal merit will be sent, unless request is made otherwise. Will such substitution be acceptable?

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